## IMPEACHMENT.

### European Opinion of the Senate's Verdiet.

Dangers of the Radical Party Move and "Ascendancy" of Congress.

### "Entire Superiority of American Institutions."

English Opinion. (From the London Times, May 18.) The expected vote on the impeachment of Presi-dent Johnson was taken on Saturday, but in a very mexpected manner. Instead of beginning with the Erst article of charge and dealing with the rest in order the Senate began with the last, and having dis-missed that article by a majority of 35 to 19, adjourned until the 26th without voting upon any other. It does not clearly appear whether this decision merely to a rejection of it as irrelevant; but in either case the effect is the same, and the Senate has proved itself capable of determining at least one issue in favor of the defendant. Until we receive fuller detalls of the proceedings, with a trustworthy analysis

case the effect is the same, and the Senate has proved itself capable of determining al least one swerp in flavor of the defendant. Until we receive fuller desits for the proceedings, with a trustworthy analysis of the majority and minority, we should not be justificated that the content of the process of

be sustained as a substantive charge, and was justly knored by the Senate.

We shall now await with increased interest the sequel of a State prosecution on which the political fortunes of the United States will probably depend. The growing ascendancy of Congress over the State Legislatures has been recognized for many years, and received a fresh impulse from the civil war.

Mr. Johnson's trial, which is without a precedent in American history, has now brought to an issue that consist between executive and legislative sovereignty which it is the secret of constitutional government to keep in permanent abeyance. He is not accused of peculation or oppression, or any other enormity such as those which have furnished grounds for impeachments in past times, but of resisting the ointipotence of Congress. We do not pressing the ointipotence of Congress. We do not pressing the ointipotence of Congress. We do not pressing the constitution. On the legality of his confluct, but we cannot help seeing that if he is convicted there is an end to the balance of power contemplated by the founders of the American constitution. When they made the consent of the Senate necessary to appointments of great officers, they certainly did not intend to give that body the power of forcing an obnoxious Minister on the President, when they gave the Supreme Court furisdiction over all cases in law or equity arising under the constitution, they cannot have foreseen that it could be possible to oust this furisdiction by making the exercise of a disputed right the subject of an impactant consequence of Mr. Johnson's deposition. From that moment the President would almost inevitably become more and more the since of party, and this office, already weakened and discredited, would case to be the object of an honorable ambition.

[From the London News, May 15.]

The American Senate met on Saturday, according to appointment, to consider its verdict, but the Alian-base to be the object of an honorable ambition.

[From the London News, May 15.]

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as to require to be hurried. Evidently ao serious consequences are apprehended from either a conviction or an acquittal, or we should not hear of a verdet being rendered by instalments. The court will not meet azain until to-morrow week, when it will probably see its way more clearly to a final decision. Whatever may be the ultimate deliverance of the Senate on Mr. Johnson's impeachment, the trial itself, will remain on record as one of the most remarkable of modern times. But it is remarkable chiefly for the absence of that tragic element of excitement and danger with which impeachment trials have been usually accompanied. It is not every generation which witnesses the trial of the Chief Magistrate of a great people, but the trial which is now drawing to a closs might have been quite an ordinary and commonpiace event for any disturbance or even excitement it has produced outside the gates of the Capitol. Business has supered nothing, legislation has only been slightly hindered, political movements have gone on pust the same as before and reconstruction has progressed with greatly accelerated movement. Not even within the Capitol has there been any revival of the excitement with which the impeachment vote was first received in the House. The Senate chamber has, of course, presented day by day a very singular spectacle, but its singularity has consisted quite as much in the dull formality of the proceedings as in the representative character of the persons gathered together to take part in them or to witness them. A stranger from the Old World, with his imagination full of pictures of the trial of Strafford or Charles I., would have been unable to realize the fact that the dull and decorous scene before him was the greatest State trial which the New World has ever witnessed. The scene would, of course, have well a features of interest peculiarly its own, but they would not have been tragic. The Chief Jastice, occupying the chair cuth the impartantity and dignity of a pudge hearing a oase of abstract law; the Sen

point of interest in the argument or the teatmony; the counsel on both sides wrangling over some point of procedure, or getting up a sharp contest of wit or banter or bullying; the witnesses telling of matters that everybody knew before or testifying, as General Thomas did, how the conflicting Secretaries of War fought out their battle over a glass of grog, formed a scene which could never be regarded as a tragedy, but which now and then sull hit well have been mistaken for a comedy. So completely out of place were all the passions which have characterized the State trials of history that attempts to invest the proceedings with factitious importance. In add the effect of a buriesque. The ordinary talk about treated it as such. Mr. Johnson is accused of a misdemeanor in his administration, the penalty for which is at most removal from his office. The trial, accordingly, has dealt minutely with comparatively small affairs. It has been tedious rather than exeting. The political element has been kept in the background, and extreme partisans on either side have been legal arguments, not impassioned appeals, and it has been found impossible to invest them with the intense personal interest which a great trial usually creates.

\* \* It is very curious to observe how circumstances have combined, during the progress of the cause itself, to diminish the importance of the result. Mr. Johnson's obtructive activity, or to a diminished reliance upon him among the Southern whites, it is certain that they have completely changed their policy during the last two months. We anticipated that the result of making active participation in the polis the only way to defeat the new constitutions would be to prevent such miscarriages as that in Alabama, but we by no means anticipated that the would be immediately followed by the adoption of new constitutions in their hands. Of those representatives a large majority have been composed of a mixed multitude of all classes and both races. The line of demarcation between republicans, and demo

omee. This mach? fery, in fact, cumorous as it must be and inefficient in an extremity as it has now proved to be, is the correlative in the American system to a vote of we ant of confidence in Ministers in our own Parlian; ent. The issue in both cases, in the case of President Johnson as in the case of Mr. Disraeli, is in real ty a political one, not a legal one. By the technical trace of the American constitution the issue i has been narrowed to certain legal points, upon where the wear on business to offer an opinion. We have every confidence in the honesty and sincerity of the Senate of the United States, and feeling by no in the senate of the United States, and feeling by no in the senate of the United States, and feeling by no in the senate of the United States, and feeling by no in the senate of the United States, and feeling by no in the senate of the United States, and feeling by no in the senate of the United States, and feeling by no in the senate of the united as simply determined by legal considerations and without any reference to party and so the unitair and illegitimate character of an Ai aerican impeachment are thus falsified, and for the it in ture we trust that these critics will be content to what for the event of such deliberations before inculing atting in prospect the character of a great people.

and for the it dure we trust that these critics will be content to wait for the event of such deliberations before inculi, ating in prospect the character of a great people.

\* \* V fith respect to the general policy of Mr. Johnson we have so often and so recently expressed a strong of minon that it is hardly necessary now to repeat that we believe him to be a dangerous politician, a mili chievous ruler and a betrayer of those whom he'r sas put in his high place to represent. Shift the Fe gal aspects of the question about as you please, the mact remains established that Mr. Johnson was elected to the resident by the party then and now including the majority of the people of the United Schates, to whose principles he is now diametrically opp seed and violently hossile. We cannot but feel disa popinted that at this critical juncture the American i constitution should have been Jound wanting in elusibility—that it should have been Jound wanting in elusibility—that it should have been mable to shake of a burden which it loathes, and should for the time be reduced to the condition of a continental despotism. Fortunately, the period of Mr. Johnson's power, in the natural course of things, draws to a close. He was never elected as First Magistrate by the free voice of the people; and so far is he from the chance of being so chosen how that there is no respectable party connection, in the United States, no decent faction even, who would have him at any price as its candidate. Between, the present time and the date of the next President Johnson to pass with impunity does not ask for an immediate and radical change. Let us for a moment make the case our own. The President Johnson to pass with impunity does not ask for an immediate and radical change. Let us for a moment make the case our own. The President, after all, has little more power, in some respects he has even less power, than an English Premier. We chafe at this moment under the unwonted and unjust, and as we say the unconstitutional spectacle, of an english Pre

rights are not secure and government by the people, for the people, is liable to be made a delusion.

(From the London Telegraph, May 18.)

A single vote has preserved President Johnson from conviction on the main charge brought against him by the advocates of his impeachment. If the telegraphic report, which we publish to-day, gives the figures correctly, fifty-four Senators recorded their votes in court, thirty-ove declaring for his conviction and nineteen against it. Now, according to the provisions of the American constitution, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present is requisite in order to carry a vote of impeachment. If, therefore, the majority on this occasion could have detached one vote from the minority the verdict would have been reversed and Andrew Johnson would have been deposed from his high office. We cannot, however, be sure that the division really recorded the genuine opinion of the Senate. The principle of requiring a two-thirds vote, like every other scheme for securing the representation of minorities, leads to most unsatisfactory results. In a small body such as the Senate, where the vote of every individual member can be predicted with nearly absolute certainty before the scratiny is taken, the less conscientious are under an immense temptation to temporize with their duty. When it once had become clear that the minority favorable to the President was large enough to secure his acquittal, the very members of the dominant republican party who in their hearts may have doubted the expediency of the impeachment were naturally

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a political hereay which was then endangering the integrity of the Union—a danger which they further believed was brought about either by his complicity and treason or by his hesitancy and inbecility. Glad, doubless, to retire from the turmoits and vexations of public life, the ex-President returned to his beautiful home at wheatland, and there soughs repose after his long and arduous years of public toil. A gentleman of high accomplishments and profound crudition, and possessed of a most amisble and interesting companion in the person of his accomplished niece, his pursuits were of a character at once congenial to his fastes and edifying to his mind. He never married, and the causes which led to his life of buchelorhood have never been fully explained. It was, however, frequently asserted that he was in early years disappointed in love, and in the heat of the Presidential campaign of 1856 it was stated that this fallure to obtain the object of his affections preyed so heavily upon his mind that he attempted suicide. Whether this statement was correct or not has never been explained, but the truth of his love disappointment appears to be pretty well authenticated. While occupying the White House, his niece, Miss Harriet Lane, presided over the household, as indeed she did at Wheatland. As a companion Mr. Buchanan was rather inclined to be reserved and digraffed, and in this respect he was a decaded contrast to his successor in office. As a conversationist, it has been said that he was most agreeable and entertaining to his personal friends, but to casual acquaintances the same cannot be averred. Indeed, on all occasions of his holding levees his remarks to those who were introduced were remarkably few and always the same. "Have you been long in Washington? Have you seen the Smithsonian Institute?" were his invariations and his capture at Harper's Forry a gentleman called at the White House and sent up a card, on which was written. "Colonel James Patton, patentee of Patton wolf-balancing sash raiser and lock com

### BOOK NOTICES.

CHRONICLES AND CHARACTERS—ORVAL AND OTHER POEMS. By Owen Meredith. In two volumes. Boston: Tickner & Fields. 1868.

This author's edition of Owen Meredith's new

poems is elegantly printed at the University Press. The author says in his dedication to a Vienness friend, "I presume not to hope from many readers that patient perusal which, nevertheless, I claim as a preliminary to any final judgment of a work which to being called one of the most voluminous vesifiers of the age. These two volumes alone contain thousands of lines. The old nine years rule of Horace has by no means been observed by him; and the result is that it would be presumptuous, indeed, for him to expect from many readers a very "patient perusal." Moreover, the "Chronicles and Characters" sweep over a period so vast as to try the patience of the most persevering readers. Book I. carries us back to legendary Greece. Book II. is headed Imperante Tiberits; Book III., Lower Empire; Book IV., Neo-Platonism; Book V., Manomedan Era; Book VI., Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries; Book VIII., Eleventh to Fiteenth Century; Book VIII., From 1625 to 1789; Book IX., Here and There. After Geval, or the Food of Time, come imitations and paraphrases and Servian. It sirskes us, first, that prodictious industry, second, that great culture, and third, that a marvelious faculty for imitating and paraphrases and Servines and where the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of the control of the production of the second of the production of the production of the second of the second of the production of the production of the second of the second of the production of the second of

of posterity.

The Scientific Basis of Education Demonstrated by an Analysis of the Temperaments and of Phernological Facts, in Connection with Mental Phenomena and the Office of the Holy Spirit in the Processes of the Mind. In a series of letters to the Department of University Instruction in the city of New York. ment of Public Instruction in the city of New Second edition. By John Hecker. New 1868.

as best indicating its theme and its scope. The finest thing which we can commend in it is its nition of the presence of the Divine mind with the human and its action upon it. Rev. Dr. Stearns,

# AUCTION SALE OF CARRARA MARBLES.

How New York Swallows the Artistic Offale

of Europe.
A rather uncommon sale of Chrrara marble statuary was begun yesterday at the rooms of Robert Somerville, No. 37 Nassau street, and will be con-tinued for a couple of days. The collection purports to have been consigned to the seller by the firm of F. Zannoni, & Co., of Florence, Italy, and consists of a peculiar melange of classical designs in marble a peculiar metange of classical designs in marole and alabaster, with possibly a few designs in white onyx. Sales yesterday were not heavy. A marble card receiver, grapeleaf, was sold at \$4 50; two Hebe vases brought \$18; as group of lambs in alabaster was knocked down at \$10 25; a Venus of Canova went for \$50; a Flora, by Franct, for \$174; a dancing girl, by Cell. at \$4.50; two Hobe vases brought \$18; a group of lambs in alabaster was knocked down at \$10.25; a Venus of Canova went for \$60; a Flora, by Franci, for \$174; a dancing girl, by Gelit, for \$147 50; an innocence, by Zuocigna, for \$250; an alabaster group of contending Cupids went for \$262 50, and a few other pieces were worked off at prices corresponding with the above list. The noveity of the exhibition was the means of attracting a considerable number of visitors, who, however, did not bid very liberally. There were several very pretty statuetics and numerous very gorgeous podestals on exhibition—all instations of originals, of course, though some of them very clever in their way and very minute copies of the originals. A guitar player, purporting to be by Falconi; a statuette of Meditation, by Guglieloni; a Shepherdess, by Givonnella; a Fidelity, by Franci; a Madonna, by Tenerari; a Venus de Medid, by Panjorali; a Guardian Angel, by Heneni, and a few groups from the antique, formed the basis of the collection. Tazzas, card receivers and the like, with some few articles of vertu, completed the catalogue, and made up the odds and ends of as curious a melange as was ever offered in this city, and to people of ordinary sense, in the way of decoration for a mantel or a centre table, or a stray corner or nook of a hallway. The marble of these articles is generally of exceedingly inferior sort, being clouded in many cases and often presenting an appearance of iron oxidization which is extremely unpleasant to the artistic eye, and smites on the art sense rather rudely than otherwise, Of the whole list, numbering several hundred pieces, not one-tenth of the marble incorporated was free from blemish of some sort. A few bits of that pure, transparent white, which is almost blooded stock, were exhibited, and only a few. For the rest, there was considerable excellent carving and manipulation bestowed upon indifferent material, and in same cases even the material had not been very ceverly manipulated, though of this an Amer